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TO-DAYS FAIR

PRICE FIVE

BLAME IS PLACED ON ROCKEFELLER

Chairman Foster, of House Com- Equal Suffrage League Holds mittee, Makes Personal Plea for Arbitration.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE

Entire Responsibility for Bloodshed in Colorado Strike District Charged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, May 2.—Bringing
squarely up to John D. Rockefeller,
Jr., entire responsibility for continued
bloodshed and destruction in the Colorado mining district, Chairman Foster,
of the House Mines and Mining Committee, to-day presented a statement
and copies of telegraphic correspondence had with Mr. Rockefeller and his
subordinates.

In the statement there was a per-sonal plea to Mr. Rockefeller to ac-cept arbitration of the strike differ-ences for the sake of humanity and the name of suffering women and Mr. Rockefeller failed to reply to

Mr. Rockefoller falled to reply to Mr. Foster's telegram yesterday, except the curt answer that the telegram had been forwarded to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The statement by Dr. Foster is intended to clear the situation as to the work of the committee in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. It shows the unyielding attitude of Mr. Rockefeller in the fight of his

Mr. Rockefeller in the light of his company against union labor. Foster's Statement. an Foster's statement fol-

'In my conference with Mr. Rocke-feller at his office in New York I urged on him the importance of sub-mitting the differences existing to-tween the striking miners and the

ditions. Mr. Rockefeller has not been there in ten years. I have been over the property and have conferred with and examined men on both sides of the controversy. I understand the situation on both sides. There is nothing in the differences which cannot be settled by arbitration. The demand that the union be recognized has now been withdrawn. The great question now withdrawn. The great question now confronting the strikers and owner is, will you agree to submit the matter to adjustment by arbitration? Mr. Rockefeller cannot evade his responsibility. He cannot set forth the ex-cuse that he will not arbitrate the recognition of the union. He can provent loss of life and property by yielding to arbitration. The great Pennyivania strike and also the recent yest Virginia strike was settled by men on both sides agreeing to abide

the decision of umpires.
"National sentiment and every in-inct of humanity demand the prompt tlement of the Colorado thing should prevent both strikers if Mr. Rockefeller from placing the before a neutral board."

Copies of Correspondence.
Copies of the elegraphic correspond-once between Chairman Foster and Mr. Rockefeller and the other mine own-

"April 29, 1914.

"To John D. Rockefller, Jr.
"William Green, secretary and treasurer of the International Mine Workers' Union, makes public statement that mine workers waive any recognition of the union or unionizing camps.

Are you willing to enter into negotiations for settlement of strike on that basis and stop the killing of men, women and children? I strongly urge you to do so, and believe the strike can be ended without recognition of the union, and all other differences can be amicably settled. In my judgment it is your duty to do so."

(Signed)

(Signed)
"MARTIN D. FOSTER,
"Chairman Mines and Mining Committee, House of Representative."

mittee, House of Representative."

Rockefeller's Reply.

"New York, April 30, 1914.

"Dr. M. D. Foster, Washington, D. C.

"Your telegram of last night is received, and I am forwarding it to the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in Denver, who, with the officials of the other mining companies in Colorado, are the only ones competent to deal with the question therein referred to.

(Signed)

(Signed) "JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR."
Foster Appeals Again.
"April 30, 1914.

hn D. Rockefeller, Jr., "26 Broadway, New York: 'Your telegram somewhat a disapintment. We were in hopes that you uld deem the situation so grave and lous that you would give your pernal effort to prevent the further lling of men, women and children, d we renew the hope that you rensider and resolve to use your per-nal influence and authority to this

mane end. (Signed) "MARTIN D. FOSTER." Operators State Their Case.
"Denver, Col., April 30, 1914.
ion. M. D. Foster,

"House of Representatives, Wash-ington, D. C.: "Answering your telegram of last night, addressed to Mr. John D. Rocke-feller, Jr., and referred to Colorado nine owners for reply. When, on April 6, the Governor withdrew all except small detachment of militia from the d, law, order and quiet prevailed in se State. There were employed by e operators of coal mines more than 000 apparently contented men. On morning of April 20, the striking ters in the Ludlow tent colony, two es from the nearest coal mine, placed women and children in what they idered places of safety and made rmed attack upon the militia en-

d near-by.

e fight continued throughout the and governl men were killed. Dur-e battle the tent colony was de-d by fire. Next day the bodies women and eleven children were and in a hole under a tent where kers had placed them when the upon the soldiers was begun. I all been suffocated. None of ildren and no woman was

PREFER JUSTICE

Big Demonstration in Capitol Square.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN SPEAKS

Under Brilliant, Skies, Large Gathering Hears Argument Favoring Votes for Women.

"Women don't want chivalry as it was practiced in the days when knight-hood was in flower," declared Congressman J. W. Bryan, of Washington State, before a mass-meeting field un-der the auspices of the Equal Suffrage der the auspices of the Equal Suffrage
League of Richmond in the Capitol
Square yesterday afternoon. "They
don't want to be a Dulcinea enshrined
in some castle window waiting for
some knight to go out and do brave
deeds in her name. That is not the
problem at all. They want justice
spread equally among all. Many of
them don't become subject to this ald them don't become subject to this old dea of chivalry.

"Who pays the taxes?" yelled a big man from the crowd. But a squad of uniformed police effectually silenced the rude questioner, and Congressman Bryan went on without noticing the interruption. A livelier scene engaged the attention of the crowd when the speaker finished and Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, said that Mr. Bry-an was prepared to answer any question that might be put to him.

Will Not Take Long to Catch Up.

A bricklayer who keeps up with political and economic questions between bricks and on off-days, known among his friends as "Commodore" Smith, asked the question, "If it took the men

urged on him the importance of submitting the differences existing the tween the striking miners and the operators to a fair and neutral board of arbitration, believing that the troubles existing in the State of Colorado could be peacefully settled.

"I spent the month of Pebruary in Colorado at the direction of the House of Representatives investigating conditions, Mr. Rockefeller has not been there in ten years. I have been over "Right you are," shouted the "commodore," "and that is what I have
tried to impress on those men who
occupied that fortress of ignorance,"
pointing at the Capitol Building.
"And they say that women haven't got

"And they say that women haven't got enough sense to vote. I say that they have too much sense not to vote." All eyes turned towards him, and Mr. Bryan gave him hearing.
"Look at the muster rolls of our high schools." Smith went on. 'Whenever you see the name of one boy which has graduated you will find along-side the names of ten girls. It won't take the women 2000 years to est take the women 2,009 years to get where the men are. They can do it in six years." Kessnich's Band unwittingly burst in upon him, but the crowd yelled for him to go on. Mrs. Valentine silenced the musicians, and Smith repeated that the women have more sense than the men, and that they should be allowed to vote. After-wards he went up the portico steps to speak with Mr. Bryan, and the Con-gressman received him cordially.

The First Demonstration It was the first time that a public demonstration for woman suffrage was demonstration for woman suffrage was ever held in Virginia, and fully 1,000 people, according to police estimate, gathered about the steps of the south portico of the Capitol Building when Mr. Bryan began. At first inclined to he repellently silent, the vast majority was soon stirred to enthusiasm by the wit and fire of Mr. Bryan, and staid observers thought that he had made many converted to the result. had made many converts to the nex

mausoleum-like Capitol Building formed both a beautiful and an ap-propriate background for the confes-sion of an erstwhile strange faith. The members of the local league took seats on the left of the broad stairway, and in front of them massed the people to listen to this modern political gospel. At first they hung to the stone flagging that skirts the roadway, but on the request of Mrs. Valentine and the stentorian command of Police Sergeant Zimmer, the people moved forward until they encompassed the portico steps in solid array.

Behind the nillars described with

Behind the pillars, decorated with "votes for women" banners and na-tional flags, sat the members of Kess nich's band, playing to popular hymnal sentiments of the cause. Scouts and young girls moved among the crowd selling copies of a paper edited and published by the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond. Women of staid years and long experience in the affairs of life mingled with those on whose cheeks the blush of youth still lingers; and men who had once worn the gray and shouldered arms for the Confederacy jostled with those who had just paid their first poll taxes. It was noticeable that there were more men than women who took part in this first public demonstration for

woman suffrage. Dr. Maclachian Introduces Bryan. Dr. Maclachian Introduces Bryan. Room for the speakers was made on the middle of the stairway, and here the Rev. H. D. C. Maclachian, D. D., pastor of the Seventh Street Christian hurch, rose to announce the principal speaker of the meeting. Dr. Mac-lachlan said that the people of the United States are facing problem after problem, and that they would never be solved until women got into politics. "I am in favor of woman suffrage," he said humorously, "because I want to be on the winning side. I like to get on the band wagon, and those men who are to-day sneering at the movement for woman suffrage will in a year or two also want to get on the band wagon. Women have the same right as men to go to the polls and exer-else the right of franchise. I cannot do better than to quote a man who said of a movement, "Time is on our side, and you cannot defeat time nor stay its hands." He introduced Mr. Bryan, and a cheer greeted the Wash-ington Congressman as he stepped for-

"I am glad," said Mr. Bryan, "to stand here, where so many before me ave spoken for principle. And I feel that I ought not to say anything that will not square itself with Americanism. I am here to talk about live issues and their relation to equal suf-

frage."

He said that the Revolutionary fathers did not fight against the stanip

SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES HOLD PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION



CONGRESSMAN BRYAN ADDRESSING EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

M'ALLISTER IS JAILED ON BLACKMAIL CHARGE

ewspaper Man Who Sought Arrest of Insurance Company President, Himself Behind Bars.

HE IS ALSO HELD FOR ASSAULT

Attacks E. B. Kabler at Bristol, Wher He Had Gone to Cause His Arrest

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Bristol, Va., May 2 .- Trouble, which at noon to-day, when McAllister, who had just arrived from Washington. and E. H. Kabler, president of the when mediation comes up as a result of the good offices of the Argentina, insurance company, came to blows in Brazil and Chile diplomats.

front of a local hotel here.

Kabler and other officials of the good offices of the South American diplomats were accepted by Huerta

company had been invited to see McAllister at the hotel. Upon arriving there, Kabler accused McAllister of inspiring certain articles in the press derogatory to the Bristol company. McAllister immediately admitted that he had inspired such articles, and declared that he had nothing to take hack. With this remark, McAllister struck Kabler a blow with his fist. The men then clinched, but were separated by an officer before either was harmed.

Held on Double Charge.

the double charge of assault and bat-Allister, who made the statement that he had come to Bristol to cause the arrest and prosecution of Kabler on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, was nimself locked up pending a preliminary hearing on the charges contained in the warrant. Mayor Warren fixed McAllister's bond at \$500, but, being among strangers, he was unable to secure it immediately. Late this evening he gave bond and was released. He will be given a hearing on Mon. He will be given a hearing on Monday morning.

McAllister was very positive in his assertions reflecting upon the character of Kabler, president of the Appalachian Insurance Company, stating that he could accumulate employee. that he could accumulate ample evi-dence to convict Kabler of conspiracy to defraud.

Governor Stuart and Insurance Commissioner Jeseph Button in that behalf. It is claimed that following the announcement that Commissioner Button had decided again to grant the grant and soul with my chief (Continued On Eleventh Page.)

HUERTA READY TO QUIT. REBEL LEADERS DECLARE

He Accepted Good Offices of A B Diplomats as Means of "Saving His Face."

CONCESSIONS BY

Any Proposition Other Than Elimination of Provisional Pres ident and Recognition of Carranza.

El Paso, Tex., May 2.-Several rebel leaders to-night declared Victoriano had been brewing for several days Huerta was ready to step down and between A. M. McAllister, a Wash- out under the pressure of his Clentiington newspaper correspondent, and fice supporters, who, they said, alofficials of the Appalachian Insurance ready regarded rebel success, as in-Company, of Bristol, came to a head evitable. The Constitutionalist lead-

company had been invited to see Mc-only as a means of "saving his face."

Allister at the hotel. Upon arriving Out of the negotiations, the Huerta

harmed.

Held on Double Charge.

Officers of the insurance company caused McAllister to be arrested on the double charge of assault and battery and blackmailing practices. McAllister, who made the statement that

"We have the revolution won right now," chief of the Carranza confiden-tial agents Pesqueira to-day said, "and we cannot accept any compromise."

The departure of Villa from Chihuahua for the front to-day and Carranza's impending departure for the South in-dicate the rebel intention to prosecute the rebellion with renewed vigor.

officials of the insurance company state that McAllister is not directly interested in the company, and they profess not to understand his methods, but they express the belief that he is resorting to threatening tactics as a means of securing "hush money."

From what can be gleaned here, it appears that McAllister has been prosecuting a determined movement against the Bristol company, and it is stated that he appeared before both Governor Stuart and Insurance Commissioner Joseph Button in that behalf. It is claimed that following the

(Continued on Second Page.)

AMERICAN SLOWLY DYING OF NEGLECT IN PRISON

Protest Sent to Constitutionalists Demanding Release of James Byington.

NINE MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL

in Dark Cell and Half Starved, Idaho Man Is Rapidly Losing His Mind.

Nogales, Ariz, May 2 .- On informaion brought here by refugees that James Byington, an American imprisoned nine months at Cumpas, Sonora, Mex., without a trial, was slowly dy-ing of neglect, another protest was sent to-day to the Constitutionalist authorities at Cumpas, demanding his immediate release. According to Americans who have been aroused by what they describe as cruelties in-dicted upon Byington, former protests against his long imprisonment without a trial have been received with jeers by the Constitutionalist chiefs. Bying-ton, who is an old man and a native of Boise, Idaho, is said to be losing his mind. The latest representations to the Mexican authorities state that it

him a trial and ask that he be set at liberty.

The charge against Byington, on which it is said he has been imprisoned without trial since August, 1913, involves a shipment of ore from a mining claim.

The refugees report that the American is confined in a dark adobe cell, surrounded by filth and vermin, clad in rags and half-starved. They allege prison officials refused to permit him to receive food sent by sympathetic Americans, and that the prisoner, in consequence of his treatment and surroundings, rapidly is losing his mind.

Located Mine Claim.

It is said he boated a mine claim in Mexico City, as well as the Constitutionalist chief.

No announcement of the subjects to be considered by representatives of the three parties to the mediation, or of the powers or functions of the new envoys was made except for the following brief statement issued through the State Department on the authority of the three diplomats:

"The mediators have delivered to this government and are sending out to General Huerta and General Carranza requests that representatives be appointed to confer with the mediators."

Much Time Will Be Saved.

The proposal to bring together spe-

It is said he located a mine claim near Cumpas and on the assumption that papers legalizing the claim were on the way from Mexico City pre-

"I attempted to send some wholesome food to him, but the jefe would not permit him to receive it. He explained to send a day was avoided for each the send and th b cents a day was provided for each prisoner, and that this was sufficient." Previous reports had been made to

Consul Simpleh and demands have been made by the State Department that Byington either be released or given a trial. It is asserted here that these demands have been shifted from one Meyican outbooks. Mexican authority to another, ernor Maytorena, of Sonora, it is said, (Continued on Second Page.)

Photo by Foster. DESIRE APPOINTMENT

> OF SPECIAL ENVOYS by Interested Parties to Confer

With Them.

NOT TO HAVE FINAL AUTHORITY Plan Is for Them to Sound Superior in All Factions as to Probable Re-

Washington, May 2.- The three South American envoys who have undertaken the task of pacifying Mexico by diplomacy, to-day made another decisive move in their plans, by requesting the United States government, General Huerta and General Carranza to appoint representatives to confer with them in Washington.

Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, and Ministers Naon and Suarez, of Argenting and Chile, respectively, called on Secretary Bryan, asking him to designate the American representatives. At the same time they telegraphed their apparently is not the intention to give him a trial and ask that he be set at liherty.

The charge arginst Bulgates are full as the Constitutionalist chief.

The proposal to bring together spe-cially designated representatives was the result of an all-day session of the on the way from Mexico City prepared a car of ore for shipment.

He was arrested on a charge that he ous quarters that nuch time would be had not established his claim. The saved and the problem of exchanging judge at Cumpas, in denying Byington views stepsilized by the saved and the problem of exchanging

had not established his claim. The judge at Cumpas, in denying Byington an immediate trial, is said to have declared it was necessary to ascertain the value of the ore. This, it is said, has not yet been done, but the amount is less than \$300.

An American who arrived to-day said: "Byington was moving about in the dark cell like a dumb animal. There was a Mexican, charged with murder, in the cell with him. Byington could give no intelligent information about himself, and looked at me with glassy eyes.

"I attempted to send some wholesome food to him, but the jefe would not permit him to receive it. He explained to fix the proposals actually were made, the mediators would have at idea of their probable reception. The envoys felt confident to-hight the step they had taken would meet with favor by all concerned, believing there could be no objection to a move calculated chiefly to facilitate the progress of the work.

Huerta and General Carranza have not been clear as to whether the differences between the United States and Mexico between the United States and Mexico arising out of the Tampico incident plone would be considered by them, or whether they would consent to a general discussion of the Mexican problem. By sending representatives here, it is pointed out, such difficulties would be bridged over, for in an informal conference with the mediators everything pertaining to Mexico could be discussed and even informally submitted before the stage of formal proposals was reached.

was reached.

Solution of Whole Question.

Incidentally, it is known that the mediators intend to concentrate their attention on the broad subject of pacifying Mexico, hoping that differences between the Huerta government and the United States might become secondary in view of a solution of the ondary in view of a solution of the entire Mexican problem. Names of perentire Mexican problem. Names of per-sons who night be acceptable to all factions in Mexico for the position of Provisional President, pending a re-habilitating of the national govern-ment, in case the negotiations reach that stage, are being suggested to the

mediators.
Meanwhile, although the United Meanwhile, although the United States and General Hueria have agreed to a cessation of hostilities, no word has come from either Huerta or Carranza in response to the proposal for an armistice between the Mexican factions themselves. The mediators, however, are confident their work can go ahead, despite this obstacle.

Should General Huerta and General Carranza decide to send special entoys, it may take at least ten days for them to go here. The interim, it is not for the cached as the c

Considerable Force Atta Soldiers at Water Near Vera Cruz

REINFORCEMENTS SE

Demand for Refused, ing S

Washington of several hu soldiers to-d terworks out an attempt ply of the fect reached to-day. guarding returned to officials f

two compa render the utes.

Additional An appeal for immediately made and additional_ tr however, the peared when

General Fu patch, advised a at 7:10 o'clock returning, with companies left tion, and anoth

bridge.
General Funs dated Vera Cruz read: "Hour and Mexican troops where two con guarding pumpls where two con can commander, demanded surre utes, but has not att now facing each of stringent orders not About 500 Mexicans forcements are going attempt may be made to night.

(Signed)

The second dispatch Funston, under date of 7:10 o'clock to-night, troops at pumping sta sight. Before leaving shots Reinforcemen at pumping station

can outpos miles out a ceived he to El Tejer situated. the wireless

the Mexicar change of shots. The Mex immediatel

rendered works at but falled

The M beyon? Lie over worse station the American troops received no. to advance.

At 11 o'clock this morning a Max force, estimated at from 300 to 500. appeared a mile beyond the aworks station. As Major John H. sell, of the marines, had received ders not to assume the offensive and his men watched the Maxicans much interest. Suddenly a Mes lieutenant and noncommissioned of heaving a milest facety.

bearing a white flag advanced and sented a demand for the American surrender within ten minutes. No Need to Waste Time, Major Russell's reply was: "Hurry right back and do n any further time your commiscer has stipulated."

Major Russell then ma

tions to resist any attack time sending a message ters in Vera Cruz that hi

Back at headqua General Funston and mapping out the a government when the from El Tejar bron-changa. Within a few mi

had notified Major forcements were of him, and in an hour marines comprising Major Russell at Tejar, there were port him more that the entire garrison ready for any movement Seven companies of the fantry Regiment were under Colonel Robert C.

well as two battalions panies of marinos con-onel John Archer La All the troops stations in the out the more of the I

The Times-Dispatch's Great Record in April SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN AD-

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